

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تأسست عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	19	31
Aqaba	24	37
Deserts	18	35
Jordan Valley	25	37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

**Begin confident on autonomy**  
 TAINS, Georgia, Sept. 15 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said here today he was confident of agreement with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank. He was speaking at a meeting in the former president Jimmy Carter on the 10th anniversary of the Camp David accords. "We want to carry out all the commitments of the Camp David agreement," Mr. Begin said. He and Mr. Sadat are due to start talks on Sept. 23 over the issue of Palestinian self-rule.

**Libyan diplomat**  
 ted president  
 General Assembly

ED NATIONS, Sept. 15  
 A senior Iraqi diplomat,  
 Kittani, was today  
 president of the Gen-  
 assembly.

**Libyan receives**  
 aid in Benghazi

JT, Sept. 15 (R) —  
 leader Col Muammar  
 headed government  
 s, diplomats and a big  
 in greeting Syrian Pres-  
 Jafez Al Assad on his  
 in Benghazi tonight, the  
 Libyan news agency  
 said. The agency said  
 was visiting Libya,  
 I not refer to a planned  
 meeting of the Arab  
 fastness and Con-  
 front, due to have  
 today. Mr. Assad flew  
 Jamsas accompanied  
 rian Foreign Minister  
 Hain Khaddam and  
 Prime Minister for  
 Services Walid Ham-  
 JANA said the crowd  
 President Assad with  
 s "affirming deter-  
 to foil all aggressive  
 and confront the  
 ist-Zionist onslaught  
 the Arab Nation."

**for joint**  
**economic**  
**plan mooted**

J, Sept. 15 (Petra) —  
 Arab League Assistant  
 ary General for  
 Affairs Abdul Has-  
 uzalsh has said that a  
 team of the Arab Le-  
 ill soon visit the Arab  
 to discuss the projects  
 first national plan for  
 Arab economic action for  
 ars 1981-85, discussed  
 Arab economy ministers  
 cent meeting in Tunis.  
 tement published today  
 jayan newspaper of the  
 Arab Emirates, Dr.  
 h said that the plan,  
 total investment is \$12.5  
 and which includes 200  
 s in which all Arab  
 es will participate, is a  
 station of the process of  
 omic integration in  
 ance with the new  
 of the joint Arab  
 ction. Dr. Zabalsh  
 ed that the Arab gross  
 al product reached  
 billion last year, includ-  
 8.8 billion for the Arab  
 ucing countries alone  
 Arab countries spent  
 billion investments in  
 ment projects for the  
 ar.

**mit at Zarqa**  
**nal station**  
**on steam**

A, Sept. 15 (Petra) —  
 urch steam unit of Al  
 h thermal station in  
 has begun operation  
 The 66-Megawatt unit  
 ost the capacity of the  
 ing stations of the Jor-  
 lectricity Authority to  
 cope with the increas-  
 and for electricity for  
 es and residential  
 It will also increase the  
 ation of electricity gen-  
 e of their high efficiency  
 to the fact that they  
 omical. The fifth and  
 team units are expected  
 in operation at the end of  
 ar.

**C receives**  
**ini official**

AN, Sept. 15 (Petra) —  
 ommander-in-Chief of  
 med Forces Lt. Gen.  
 n Shaker received at his  
 this morning the under-  
 y of the Omani minis-  
 defence, Brig. Gen. Al  
 sim Ibn Hamud Albu  
 . The meeting was  
 ed by Chief of the Gen-  
 zaff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu  
 the inspector-general of  
 med forces, and the  
 ambassador in Amman.

## Hussein, Noor return home

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) —  
 Their Majesties King Hussein  
 and Queen Noor returned to  
 Amman this evening at the  
 end of a three-week private  
 visit to Spain and France  
 during which King Hussein  
 met with King Juan Carlos  
 of Spain and French Presi-  
 dent Francois Mitterrand.  
 During his stay in France,  
 King Hussein reviewed with  
 President Mitterrand current  
 international issues and  
 discussed relations between  
 the two countries. King  
 Hussein explained to Presi-  
 dent Mitterrand the consist-  
 ent principles of the Jor-  
 danian stand in particu-  
 lar and the Arab stand in  
 general regarding the estab-  
 lishment of an honourable  
 and just peace in the  
 Middle East.



King Hussein affirmed that the instability in the area is caused by the continuous Israeli aggressive policy on the Arab Nation, and that this policy directly threatens world peace and security.

His Majesty the King called for intensified efforts by all the European countries to contribute to the chances of peace in the Middle East.  
 The royal couple were met at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, several members of the Hashemite family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the royal court, the court minister, the president of the National Consultative Council, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the ministers, the French and Spanish ambassadors in Amman, the military secretary of the King, and several high-ranking military and civilian officials.

## Abu Odeh attacks U.S.-Israeli plan

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (R) — The 'strategic collaboration' moves initiated by the U.S. and Israel have surfaced at a time when a just and comprehensive peace has not been achieved in the Middle East. Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh told the visiting delegation of the British Council of Churches (BCC) today.  
 During a meeting with the delegation today, Mr. Abu Odeh said that such an agreement on joint strategy not only constitutes a barrier to peace but also paves the way for bilateral polarisation at the expense of the identity of the peoples of the area and their secure and stable life.  
 Mr. Abu Odeh said that the absolute moral, diplomatic and military support which the United States renders to Israel enables the Zionist state to continue its aggressive policy against the area's peoples and has encouraged the Israeli expansionist trend in defiance of the international community and the U.N. resolutions.  
 Mr. Abu Odeh briefed the delegation members, who are currently visiting Jordan on a fact-finding mission, on the phases which the Middle East conflict has been through. He emphasised that by

its obstinacy, Israel is creating difficulties in the way of the efforts to find a just and durable solution of the Middle East issue.  
 He explained the basic principles which Jordan believes in to reach the just and comprehensive solution. He asserted that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has the full right to participate fully in any sincere endeavour for peace in accordance with the U.N. resolutions and Charter.  
 Mr. Abu Odeh also explained the dimensions of the Israeli ambitions in the area through its arbitrary policy and refuted the Israeli pretences based on the so-called Israeli security theory.  
 The information minister pointed out that the states of Western Europe are showing an increasing understanding of the Middle East issue, particularly the fairness of the demands of the Palestinian people and their national rights.  
 Mr. Abu Odeh expressed the hope that the European position would continue to crystallise and that it would influence the American position which is biased in Israel's favour.

## Sadat launches expulsion galore of Soviet, E. European diplomats

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (R) — The Egyptian government today announced it was ordering the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and six Soviet embassy personnel to leave the country within 48 hours.

A cabinet statement, issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), said Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov and six embassy staff had been declared *persona non grata*.  
 It said they should leave the country within 48 hours and that Egypt had decided to reduce the number of Soviet embassy personnel in Cairo to the same number of Egyptian embassy personnel in Moscow.  
 The announcement followed allegations in the government press of a Soviet plot against President Anwar Sadat's government.  
 The cabinet ordered the closure of the Soviet military bureau in Cairo and the Egyptian military bureau in Moscow, MENA reported.  
 It also ordered two Soviet journalists to leave Egypt, one of them a TASS news agency correspondent and the other a journalist working for Trud newspaper.  
 The government said any Soviet experts working on international contracts in Egypt should leave the country and gave the embassy one week to cut its staff members.  
 The government, which earlier this month cracked down on religious and political critics, also announced it was expelling a member of the Hungarian embassy staff "involved in a Soviet plot against Egypt."  
 The cabinet statement said the Kremlin had tried to "cause troubles in the internal front, distort democracy and incite sedition and conflicts among Egyptians through the activities of Soviet intelligence and elements in the Soviet embassy."  
 A number of Eastern bloc embassies and Egyptian communists were involved in the conspiracy, it added.

The government also charged Moscow with organising a propaganda war against Cairo, spreading false rumours and arranging for local communists to make contact with the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.  
 The front, comprising Libya, Syria, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was formed to fight Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.  
 The cabinet statement accused Soviet agents of helping incite sectarian strife which led last June to bloody street battles between Muslim fundamentalists and Christian Copts.  
 The government said it had previously warned the Soviet embassy about its activities but hostile acts had continued.  
 Yesterday Cairo newspapers published long reports of an alleged plot code-named "The Swamp" involving Soviet personnel and eight Egyptians arrested in a round-up this month of some 1,500 religious and political opponents of Mr. Sadat.  
 The newspapers said the eight included former deputy prime minister Abdul Salam Al Zayyat, who once served under Mr. Sadat but has recently been a member of the left-wing Unionist Progressive Party (UPP).  
 Until the early 1970s, Egypt had good relations with Moscow, but in 1972 Mr. Sadat expelled 17,000 Soviet military advisers and Cairo has since become Washington's closest friend in the Arab World.  
 The expulsions follow the toughest internal crackdown of Mr. Sadat's 11-year rule.  
 In the past two weeks, he has arrested 1,536 people, outlawed Islamic fundamentalist groups which had a big student following, and shut seven religious and opposition newspapers.

## International phone hookup comes on line

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Dr. Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben, communications minister and chairman of the board of directors of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), announced today that the authority has begun partial operations of the Jordanian international switchboard which will allow the subscribers to make international telephone calls directly without referring to the local switchboards as is done at present.  
 Dr. Zaben said 296 telephone lines have been distributed to the various parts of Amman, and said this project is part of the major telephone projects which the TCC is implementing.  
 He said the international telephone lines were given to banks, major companies, hotels, industrial companies and airlines.  
 Dr. Zaben explained that the telephones are electronic and represent the most modern innovation in the communications techniques.  
 He explained that the service of the switchboard will be one-sided; that is from Jordan to other countries only at this phase, and at a later phase it will be possible to have subscribers use these telephones from outside to Jordan, he said.

## Jordan will not accept UNRWA services cut, Qasem tells Rydbeck

By Lima Nabil  
 Special to the Jordan Times  
 AMMAN, Sept. 15 — Any reduction in the services rendered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to Palestinian refugees is totally unacceptable. Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem told UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck today.  
 In a meeting with Mr. Rydbeck, who is on a two-day visit to Jordan to have consultations on the conditions of the Palestinian refugees, Mr. Qasem asked the U.N. official to contact all parties concerned, particularly those responsible for the Palestinian tragedy, to ensure that none of the UNRWA services to refugees is discontinued. He stressed that the issue of UNRWA budget deficit should be taken up now, at U.N. General Assembly, which started today.  
 Mr. Rydbeck will leave Amman for occupied Jerusalem tomorrow at the end of the visit to Jordan during which he met with a number of Jordanian officials and had talks with the foreign minister, Minister of the Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and several heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.  
 The aim of the visit, which includes several countries hosting the Palestinian refugees, is to conduct consultations on the conditions of the refugees before leaving for New York to submit his annual report for 1980-81 to the U.N. General Assembly on the progress of work in the UNRWA operational areas.  
 Mr. Ibrahim also received Mr. Rydbeck and the UNRWA director in Jordan John Tanner. They

## U.S., Israel to sign agreement on joint strategy in November



Orthodox Jewish demonstrators hang a Begin effigy in New York on Monday (A.P. wirephoto)

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said Israel and the U.S. are expected to sign an agreement in November outlining specific provisions of strategic cooperation between the two countries.  
 Mr. Begin last night praised the strategic cooperation agreement, a broad principle of U.S.-Israeli defence yet to be worked out in detail, which resulted from his talks last week with President Reagan in Washington.  
 In a one-hour speech to about 3,000 Jewish-American leaders the prime minister repeated his opposition to U.S. plans to sell AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia, but denied there was a confrontation between the United States and Israel over the issue.  
 He said it was only a "difference of opinion" and said he had not changed his thinking "it (the sale) is a danger to our national security... I will never change my opinion on that."  
 Yesterday the U.S. State Department denied that the sale of the planes had been made a condition for strategic cooperation with Israel.  
 A State Department spokesman said although the two aspects of U.S. strategy were related they were not conditional on each other.  
 In Tel Aviv, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Israel wanted a broad agreement covering military, political and economic cooperation.  
 Speaking on his return from

Washington where he had accompanied Mr. Begin in his talks, Mr. Sharon said they had told the Americans at the outset that they were not interested in a narrow form of cooperation.  
 "We are speaking here of military, political and economic cooperation," he said.  
 "We have agreed on goals, but there are differences on how to implement these goals."  
 The end of Mr. Begin's New York visit was marked by a demonstration by thousands of New York orthodox Jews denouncing what they called the anti-religious bias of the Begin government.  
 Mr. Begin is due to meet former president Jimmy Carter today in Plains, Georgia, ending his 10-day visit to the United States.

## Sharif, Peck discuss U.S. outlook to Islam

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — The Minister of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Al Sharif today discussed with Dr. Maloolm Peck, the director of the Institute of Middle East Studies in Washington, the outlook of Americans to Islam.  
 Mr. Sharif praised the efforts being made to present the proper image of Islam and what it stands for, as is being done by the insti-

tute.  
 The two sides asserted the significance of cooperation based on objectivity and the need for creating a better understanding of Islam, particularly that it is a world religion and its aim is the unity of mankind.  
 They also discussed the intellectual trends in the Islamic World and in the United States and their effect on Islam and the Muslims.  
 Moscow offers to cut down missiles in Europe if Washington follows suit  
 MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (R) — The Soviet daily Pravda said today that Moscow would be ready to talk about "considerable" reductions of medium-range nuclear missile stocks in future arms negotiations with the United States.  
 Pravda said Moscow would cease deployment of its SS-20 nuclear missiles in Western Soviet areas as soon as U.S.-Soviet talks on missile controls started, on condition that Washington also agreed to freeze deployment of its own medium-range missiles.  
 "We are prepared to sit down at the negotiating table even tomorrow and talk about a limitation and considerable reduction of such weapons," it said.  
 Over the past two years the Soviet leadership has repeatedly offered to freeze deployment of its own medium-range missiles if the West scrapped plans to station nearly 600 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.  
 Today's Pravda report indicated that Moscow was now ready to go a step further and negotiate a cutback in the number of weapons it has already deployed in its western areas.  
 The proposal was first put forward in a report by the Soviet news agency Novosti released in West Berlin yesterday.  
 The fact that Pravda repeated it again today made clear that it carried the full authority of the Kremlin.  
 But Pravda warned Washington that it should not mistake Moscow's readiness to hold talks for weakness and think that a simple agreement to sit at the negotiating table would be considered a concession by the Kremlin.  
 India has sharply criticised the U.S. plans to help Pakistan stating that the package could lead to an arms race on the sub-continent and increase tensions between the two neighbours.  
 Pakistan is worried that its security could be threatened by fighting in neighbouring Afghanistan where 85,000 Soviet troops are helping the government combat rebels.  
 The statement said Pakistan was ready to start immediate talks with India "for the purpose of exchanging mutual guarantees of non-aggression and non-use of force."

## Reagan advisor brings up plus points why S. Arabia should have AWACS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (Agencies) — The Iran-Iraq war underscores the need to provide Saudi Arabia with Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) aircraft, a senior administration official said yesterday.  
 In remarks prepared for the convention of the Air Force Association in Washington, National Security Adviser Richard Allen asserted that the Gulf war "has demonstrated the willingness of regional antagonists to attack each other's oil assets."  
 Saudi Arabia, he said "must have an improved capability to

protect itself, and in particular its vital oil facilities, from an enemy air attack."  
 Moreover, Mr. Allen said, "The Soviet threat in the region increases, and states in the region must have the means to cope with such expansions."  
 He warned that the United States, Europe and Japan "could not afford the interruption in oil shipments which would occur as a result of a successful air attack on key and highly vulnerable Saudi oil facilities." Mr. Allen also contended that the administration's proposal to sell five AWACS aircraft to Riyadh will not com-

promise Israeli security. "This sale," he declared, "poses no substantial threat to the security of the state of Israel... the superiority of the Israeli air force, supplied with the most sophisticated American aircraft, is such that with or without AWACS in Saudi Arabia, Israel would win any regional air war in the foreseeable future."  
 Mr. Allen noted that President Ronald Reagan, in his just-concluded meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, has reiterated the U.S. commitment "to insure that Israel's security is not jeopardised."

Islamabad formally accepts \$3.2 billion U.S. package  
 ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15 (R) — Pakistan today announced its formal acceptance of a \$3.2 billion American military and economic package.  
 A foreign ministry statement said the agreement signified the start of a new relationship between the United States and Pakistan.  
 The statement said U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley solved the problems during a visit to Islamabad last week.  
 Diplomatic sources said Pakistan wants tanks, missiles and communications equipment as well as F-16 jets.  
 Mohammad Javad Bahonar who died in the Aug. 30 bomb blast which also killed President Mohammad Ali Rajavi.  
 Hojatoleslam Khamenei, 41, was himself wounded in an assassination attempt on June 27 when a bomb concealed in a tape recorder exploded at the Tehran mosque where he was preaching.  
 He is still recovering from his injuries.  
 The Hojatoleslam, who studied theology under Ayatollah Khomeini, is known as a fine orator and is thought to have played a major role in engineering the downfall of fugitive ex-president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, now living in exile in Paris.  
 As a prominent teacher in Mashhad's theological school, he was a fierce critic of the Shah's regime and was jailed at least six times.  
 If his presidential nomination is accepted by the council of guardians his election as Iran's third president in less than two years would be a near certainty.

## IRP puts up Khamenei for Tehran presidency

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — Iran's powerful clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP) has proposed its leader, Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, to stand in presidential elections next month, the party newspaper Islamic Republic said today.  
 Hojatoleslam Khamenei, Tehran's spiritual leader and representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the supreme defence council, is the first cleric to stand for the presidency since the Islamic leaders took power in 1979.  
 Ayatollah Khomeini had previously barred the clergy from contesting presidential elections, but the IRP's choice of Hojatoleslam Khamenei appeared to have the tacit approval of the revolutionary leader.  
 Hojatoleslam Khamenei, who comes from a religious family in the eastern city of Mashhad, is one of three surviving founder members of the IRP. The two others have been assassinated.  
 He was appointed party leader in succession to Prime Minister

(Continued on page 3)

# NATIONS



The happy Fuheis Haya Arts Centre gang gets together.



Acting and singing are the centre's most popular activities

Under the patronage of  
Her Majesty Queen Noor Al-Hussein  
Al Hussein Youth City Club  
Presents



**THE MOSCOW ACADEMIC MUSICAL  
THEATRE**  
at 8 p.m. Thursday, Saturday, Sunday  
17, 19, 20-9-1981.  
At the Cultural Palace.  
Ticket prices: JD 3, JD 2, JD 1.  
Tickets are available at Al Hussein Youth  
City.

*Fuheis centre offers kids a good time*

# Learning can be fun!

By Thabet Swaiss  
Special to the Jordan Times

*FUHEIS - Despite its youth, its out-of-the-way location and its meagre funding, the Fuheis Haya Arts Centre has done numerous good things for many young people in this beautiful little town west of Amman.*

Since its founding in 1978, the centre's membership has jumped from 50 to 150, and it is expected to grow further if the centre changes its location as is planned in the near future.

"Haya Arts Centres were established in Jordan three years ago, and the Fuheis centre was among the first," Mr. Khaled Haddadin, the centre's director, told the Jordan Times. The centre, designed for the use of children between the ages of six and 16, opens from 3-6 p.m. every day except Fridays. "Kids during those hours of the day don't have much to do after returning from school, so they come to the centre to learn something useful and have fun at the same time," Mr. Haddadin said.

Among the many activities offered to the youngsters are scouting and camping. Trips have so far been arranged to three camps in different parts of the country, and boys who participated got an exciting chance to learn both how to live in the outdoors and how better to communicate with others.

But by far the centre's most popular activities are theatre, acting and singing. In this area, it has solicited and got the Fuheis community's strong moral and financial support. "There's no need to advertise for plays any more, because there are plenty of people at the gates to buy tickets" for shows produced by the children, said Mrs. Hayat Haddadin, Mr. Haddadin's wife and the centre's co-director. Eight plays have been produced so far.

Issam Salmah, a 14-year-old boy who appeared on one of Jordan Television's local talent shows, says that taking part in theatre and music at the Fuheis Haya Centre has changed his life. "Three years ago I was shy when meeting and talking to people," he told the Jordan Times. "Now I'm very outspoken."

"Another factor that helped overcome my shyness is the relationship between the kids and the centre's staff, which is friendly and built on mutual respect," Issam said.

Other centre activities include painting and handicrafts, using inexpensive and readily available materials. The centre also teaches the girls some basic home economics skills.

But one of the centre's most important facilities is its 2,000-book library. The books cover educational topics such as arts, sciences, literature and crafts. And "after reading a book the kids can see the story or article on slides, or on video, and this helps them in getting a better grip on the topic," Mrs. Haddadin said.

Before they got married last month, Mr. and Mrs. Haddadin

had worked together and known each other for three years. "It was because we love kids and love to work with them that we decided to get married, so as a team we could do more for them," Mrs. Haddadin said.

Mr. Haddadin said he believes that Haya Arts Centres can prepare children mentally, culturally and socially for the future, and he seeks more parental support for this idea. Besides a lack of money, the next most pressing matter for the Fuheis centre is that of a building. The Haddadins hope that Fuheis Municipality will agree to donate a piece of land on which to build a specially designed centre like the Amman Haya Arts Centre in Shmeisani.

## TO LET

Fully-furnished centrally heated house, consisting of three bedrooms, living room, sitting room and two baths.

Call: Tel. 842591

Austrian Company requires full-time secretary experienced in all kinds of office work. Perfect English is a must. If interested, please call:

Tel. 44073/44187

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 ..... Koran
- 5:40 ..... Cartoons
- 6:30 ..... BJ and the Bear
- 7:10 ..... Local Programme
- 7:25 ..... Local Programme
- 8:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 8:30 ..... Arabic Series
- 9:30 ..... Local Programme
- 10:15 ..... Hawaii
- 11:10 ..... News in Arabic

#### CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 ..... French programme
- 7:00 ..... News in French
- 7:30 ..... News in Hebrew
- 8:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 8:30 ..... Comedy
- 9:10 ..... The Family
- 10:00 ..... News in English
- 10:15 ..... Hawaii

### RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 ..... Sign on
- 7:01 ..... Morning Show
- 7:30 ..... News Bulletin
- 7:40 ..... Morning Show
- 10:00 ..... News Headlines
- 10:03 ..... Morning Show
- 10:30 ..... 30 Minute Theatre
- 11:00 ..... Signing off
- 12:00 ..... News Headlines
- 12:03 ..... Pop Session
- 13:00 ..... News Summary
- 13:03 ..... Pop Session
- 14:00 ..... News Bulletin
- 14:10 ..... Instrumentals
- 14:30 ..... Andalous
- 15:00 ..... Concert Hour
- 16:00 ..... News Summary
- 16:03 ..... Instrumentals
- 16:30 ..... Old Favourites
- 17:00 ..... World of Arabian Music
- 17:30 ..... Pop Session
- 18:00 ..... News Summary
- 18:03 ..... Story Time
- 18:30 ..... Country Music
- 19:00 ..... News Desk (News Bulletin)
- 19:10 ..... Press Review, News Reports
- 19:30 ..... Disco
- 20:30 ..... Evening Show
- 21:00 ..... News Summary
- 21:03 ..... Evening Show

### BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

#### GMT

- 00:00 Newdesk 04:30 Country
- 04:45 Financial News 04:55
- 05:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:45 Look Ahead 09:45 Origins 10:15 Keynotes 10:30 Music in the Making 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 One in Ten 17:30 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Theme and Variations 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Second Hearing; George Elliot 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Moment Musical 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choices; Financial News 23:40 Reflections 23:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 One in Ten 23:30 Top Twenty

### VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 17:50 Dateline 18:00 Special English; news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA. 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine; Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News. Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

### AMMAN AIRPORT

#### ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 ..... Agaba
- 9:30 ..... Jeddah
- 9:40 ..... Kuwait
- 9:45 ..... Dubai, Muscat
- 10:00 ..... Dhahran
- 10:05 ..... Abu Dhabi
- 11:25 ..... Beirut
- 11:40 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 ..... Bucharest (Tarom)
- 14:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)
- 15:05 ..... Larnaca (CY)
- 15:35 ..... Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 ..... Cairo
- 16:35 ..... Athens
- 17:00 ..... Cairo
- 17:00 ..... Bangkok
- 17:25 ..... Paris (AF)
- 17:35 ..... Zurich (SR)
- 17:35 ..... Copenhagen, Athens
- 18:00 ..... Cairo
- 18:00 ..... London
- 18:00 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 18:30 ..... Karachi (PIA)
- 19:10 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 19:35 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 20:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)
- 20:55 ..... London (BA)
- 23:40 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 ..... Baghdad
- 01:00 ..... Athens

#### DEPARTURES:

- 2:30 ..... Cairo
- 5:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)
- 6:30 ..... Beirut
- 7:00 ..... Agaba
- 7:00 ..... Amsterdam (KLM)
- 9:30 ..... London (BA)
- 9:55 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 11:00 ..... Vienna, N. York, Houston
- 11:10 ..... Athens

11:30 ..... Cairo  
12:30 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
12:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:00 ..... Cairo  
14:25 ..... Larnaca, Bucharest  
18:30 ..... Cairo (Tarom)  
19:00 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:00 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
18:50 ..... Abu Dhabi  
19:00 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait  
19:10 ..... Bahrain, Doha  
19:20 ..... Dhahran  
19:30 ..... Jeddah  
19:45 ..... Baghdad  
20:00 ..... Cairo  
20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:30 ..... Dubai, Ras Al Khaima  
21:25 ..... Rawalpindi (BA)  
01:00 ..... Cairo (EA)

### EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**  
Amman:  
Zakariya Ashur ..... 76932/76073  
Fayez Hussein Jalloqah ..... 74027/24027  
Zarqa:  
Nufile Damrah ..... 85522/83047
- Irbid:**  
Nidal Haddad ..... 74540
- PHARMACIES:**  
Amman:  
Al Salam ..... 36730  
Fayez ..... 61627  
Al Hayah ..... 24636  
Ghassan ..... 74497
- Zarqa:**  
Dalal ..... (-)
- Irbid:**  
Al Far ..... 3661
- TAXIS:**  
Ashour ..... 23230  
Khalid ..... 37715  
Al Shahid ..... 21091  
Rania ..... 25095  
Sultan ..... 41993

### CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre ..... 41520
- British Council ..... 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre ..... 37009
- Goethe Institute ..... 41993

### PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr ..... 3:57
- Sunrise ..... 5:21

- Dhuhr ..... 11:32
- 'Asr ..... 3:03
- Maghreb ..... 5:40
- 'Isha ..... 7:05

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal ..... 98.6/99.1
- Lebanese pound ..... 72.5/73.3
- Syrian pound ..... 56.9/57.4
- Iraqi dinar ..... 715.725.3
- Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1186.6/1190.3
- Egyptian pound ..... 371.7/381.6
- Qatari riyal ..... 92.4/92.8
- UAE dirham ..... 91.6/92.4
- Omani riyal ..... 970.8/976.7
- U.S. dollar ..... 336/338
- U.K. sterling ..... 600.9/604.5
- W. German mark ..... 141.1/141.9
- Swiss franc ..... 165.2/166.2
- Italian lire ..... 27.9/28.1
- French franc ..... 58.9/59.3
- Dutch gulder ..... 126.7/127.5
- Swedish crown ..... 64.8/65.2
- Belgium franc ..... 85.4/85.9
- Japanese yen ..... 145.5/146.2

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) ..... 75111
- Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3
- Police headquarters ..... 39141
- Najdah moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777
- Jordan information (ALIA) ..... 92285/92206
- Airport information ..... 73111
- Radio Jordan ..... 74111
- Fireheadquarters ..... 23090
- Telegraph or telegram ..... 18
- Information ..... 12
- Jordan and Middle East trunk calls ..... 17
- Overseas radio and satellite calls ..... 19
- Telephone maintenance and repair service ..... 11

### MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes ..... 80
- Eggplant ..... 120
- Potatoes (imported) ..... 120
- Marrow (small) ..... 120
- Marrow (large) ..... 150
- Cucumber (small) ..... 220
- Cucumber (large) ..... 150
- Faqous ..... 110
- Peas ..... 300
- Okra (Green) ..... 300
- Okra (Red) ..... 300
- Muloukhiyah ..... 120
- Hot Green Pepper ..... 160
- Cabbage ..... 110
- Onions (dry) ..... 110
- Garlic ..... 700
- Carrots ..... 130
- Beans ..... 300
- Sweet Pepper ..... 120
- Bananas ..... 260
- Apples (Green) ..... 340
- Apples (Red) ..... 300
- Apples (local) ..... 160
- Apples (Golden) ..... 190
- Apples (Starken) ..... 190
- Melons ..... 110
- Water Melons ..... 90
- Plums (Red) ..... 260
- Lemons ..... 100
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) ..... 250
- Grapes ..... 170
- Figs ..... 300
- Peach ..... 430
- Pears ..... 430
- Pomegranates ..... 130
- Cauliflowers ..... 120

# Hotly debated continues over women's federation

By Samira Kawar  
Special to The Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 15 — Controversy still surrounds the formation of the National Federation of Jordanian Women, aimed on Sept. 5 by Minister of Social Development In'am

Al Mufti, because of opposition to the federation by two already established women's organisations in Jordan: The Women's Union in Jordan, established in 1974, and the Arab Women Organisation of Jordan, established in 1970.

The new federation's constitution, to which the union and Women Organisation object, is in fact still in draft form, and it is subject to amendment even after it is adopted, if a majority of the managing board agrees to the amendment. The amendment, however, will not take effect unless it is endorsed in writing by the minister of social development.

One of the main reasons cited for forming the new women's federation was the feeling that the already existing women's organisations are not comprehensive in their membership and activities. The Women's Union, saying it has branches throughout Jordan and is active in many rural communities, counters that the new federation is not itself comprehensive, since its general assembly comprises 25 women's organisations out of 250 charitable societies and organisations. However, not all of the 250 charitable organisations in Jordan are active exclusively in the field of women's affairs.

The Arab Women Organisation and the Arab Women Organisation are members of the General Federation of Arab Women, and hence believe that the General Federation will not accept the membership of the newly formed National Federation of Jordanian Women, since each Arab country is allowed only two representatives. The two bodies say they will continue to be members of the general Arab federation even if they are locally disbanded. The minister of social development nevertheless intends to raise the subject of membership with the General Federation of Arab Women on the grounds that it accepted the two organisation's membership in the absence of any other competent Jordanian women's organisation.

The subject of the current registration of the Women's Union in Jordan with the Ministry of the Interior will also be raised on the grounds that all organisations active in women's affairs should be registered with the Ministry of Social Development's Women's Department. If the

union is registered with the department, it will be entitled to join the new federation on the condition that it change its present name. But the members of the union's managing board told the Jordan Times that they would never change the union's name, and would prefer to remain registered with the Ministry of the Interior. They also say that they have no intention of joining the new federation in its present form, but along with the Arab Women Organisation, they do not rule out future cooperation with the federation.

The future does hold scope for optimism, however, due to the fact that in spite of any initial differences, the National Federation of Jordanian Women, the Women's Union in Jordan and the Arab Women Organisation of Jordan have in common one basic, clearly stated objective: to raise the economic, educational and social status of Jordanian women — a consideration that, it is hoped, will override all others.

# W. Europeans concerned over Mideast

By Samira Kawar  
Special to The Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 15 — The growing concern of West European Christians for peace and justice in the Middle East and the impact of the Middle East Council of Churches in the international ecumenical movement prompted the British Council of Churches (BCC) to depute a delegation on a fact-finding mission to the region, the head of the BCC delegation told the Jordan Times.

The delegation, headed by the Rev. Brian Duckworth, the assistant secretary and the secretary of the division of the international affairs of the BCC, had meetings with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Sharif, the mufti of Jerusalem and heads of the Christian churches in Jordan.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, briefed the delegation on the necessity of total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied lands and the inalienable right of the Palestinians for their homeland.

The Israeli desecration of Islamic holy places in the occupied territories was also brought to the attention of the visiting delegation.

The Rev. Brian Duckworth said

that he and the other members of the delegation had come to the Middle East out of a concern for the humanitarian and political problems in the area in an attempt to achieve a better understanding and to convey it to their constituencies in Britain and Ireland. He added that they were particularly anxious to feel the responses in the area to the European initiative on the Middle East.

The Rev. Duckworth also told the Jordan Times that the delegation was deeply grateful for the opportunity it was given to meet with the leading political and religious leaders in Jordan, particularly His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The delegation will prepare a report on its findings during its visit to the Middle East, to be published in Britain and distributed to the constituencies of the delegation members. A press conference will also be held during which the findings of the mission will be made available to the British press.

The BCC is a representative agency of all churches in Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church, which has observer status. The council was formed in 1942 by Archbishop William Temple. Its current president is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is also a member of the British Parliament.

Women's Union has over 600 members, while the Arab Women Organisation has 600. The Women's Union in Jordan President Ma'ath told the Jordan Times that with the exception of the Arab branch, no-one from outside the union had been invited to the general meeting of the federation was proposed and its constitution was approved. And Arab Women Organisation President Emily Naffar agreed that attending the meeting would have been a waste of time, since only 15 members were allowed for discussion at the end of the meeting. She said that representatives of the Arab branch had, however, attended a preparatory meeting — one, she claimed they had not been allowed to voice their views and objections to an early draft constitution for the new federation. The organisation had hence decided that it was more effective to put its views in writing than to air them at a public meeting, Mrs. Naffar said.

charitable organisations, does not receive aid from the General Union of Voluntary Societies. Both the union and the Arab Women's Organisation criticise the federation's constitution for neglecting to include as one of its specifically stated objectives the necessity of offering material and moral aid to women suffering from oppression and hardship in the occupied Arab territories. However, while the constitution of the Arab Women Organisation does include such a provision, the constitution of the Women's Union in Jordan, like that of the newly formed federation, makes no mention of such an objective.



In'am Al Mufti

Both the union and the organisation question article number three of the federation's constitution, which states that the federation shall not take part in political, religious or sectarian activities. They hold that such a federation cannot adequately represent Jordanian women to the world unless it has political activities, particularly in view of the strong political stance taken by Zionist organisation at international women's conferences.

### Pros and cons of politics

While the constitution of the Women's Union does not specifically state that the union shall participate in political activity, that of the Arab Women Organisation does have such provisions. The organisation submitted a report through the Joint Jordanian Committee in 1975 to mark the International Year of Women calling for steps to enable women fully to practise their political rights.

At the general meeting during which the formation of the federation was declared, Mrs. Mufti said that Jordan had not been properly represented at international women's conferences in the past, noting that such representation had been undertaken by the Women's Union in Jordan and the Arab Women Organisation of Jordan. But both the union and the organisation stressed that they had never claimed to represent Jordanian women at large, but rather their own organisations — which nevertheless, they claim provided broad popular representation.

Mrs. Naffar of the Arab Women Organisation drew the distinction between forums at which "popular representation" was explicitly necessary, and forums where official government representation was called for. She cited the international women's conference in Copenhagen as an example of a forum where only popular representation was allowed — to the exclusion of official government representation for any of the countries participating. On the other hand, she said, the women's committee of the Arab League is a purely official body, and representation at any of its forums ought to be sponsored by the Women's Department at the Ministry of Social Development. This being the case, Mrs. Naffar does not see that there should be any overlap between official representation and representation by popular organisations. But, she added, she believes that there should be coordination and cooperation between the two sectors, to formulate congruent stands.

Both the union and the organisation feel that they have adequately represented the Arab cause at international women's conferences. Allegations by the Women's Union and the Arab Women Organisation that the new federation will not provide sufficient "popular representation," but rather only official points of view, raise the question of the government's role in the new federation. The union and the organisation both claim that the new federation will be dominated by the government Women's Department. The federation's managing board will be made up of elected members from the governorate councils, which will themselves include elected members representing local women's organisations, each organisation being represented in proportion to its membership. However, the governorate councils will also include two independent members, to be appointed by the federation's executive committee in coordination with the governorate council.

The executive committee itself will comprise 15 members, 13 of whom will be elected from the managing board by members of the board. The remaining two members will be appointed by a decree issued by the minister of social development after consultation with the already elected members of the executive committee. The chairperson of the

executive committee will be elected from the managing board by members of the board. The remaining two members will be appointed by a decree issued by the minister of social development after consultation with the already elected members of the executive committee. The chairperson of the

executive committee will be elected from the managing board by members of the board. The remaining two members will be appointed by a decree issued by the minister of social development after consultation with the already elected members of the executive committee. The chairperson of the

executive committee will be elected from the managing board by members of the board. The remaining two members will be appointed by a decree issued by the minister of social development after consultation with the already elected members of the executive committee. The chairperson of the

executive committee will be elected from the managing board by members of the board. The remaining two members will be appointed by a decree issued by the minister of social development after consultation with the already elected members of the executive committee. The chairperson of the



Emily Naffar

executive committee will be appointed by the minister of social development, also after consultations with the executive committee.

### The government's role

Mrs. Mufti, at the general meeting, stressed that the government, through the Ministry of Social Development, will play the role of supervising, guiding and supporting the federation, which is defined in the constitution as a private body.

But the Women's Union and the Arab Women Organisation feel that the appointment of two members in each of the governorate councils and in the executive committee, as well as the appointment of the executive committee's chairperson, will deprive the federation of the popular character they say is necessary to render it effective in pressing for changes in the status of Jordanian women.

Mrs. Naffar feels that a women's union or federation in any country should function as a popular lobby, exerting pressure on official bodies to change laws and practices that put women at a social, economic and professional disadvantage. She would like to see the new federation pressing for changes similar to the ones her organisation recommended in its booklet issued on the occasion of the Copenhagen mid-decade forum on women.

The organisation's recommendations call for new laws to ensure women's full civil rights: to end professional discrimination against them and open all fields of training and professions to them, particularly in the male-oriented vocations: for educational campaigns to raise women's consciousness, and the elimination of sex stereotypes from school textbooks and the media. Mrs. Naffar charges that any official representation, in the federation, no matter how indirect, will preclude such functions. Whether or not this is true will remain to be seen as the new federation begins to put its proposed plan into practice.

Both the Women's Union in Jordan and the Arab Women Organisation object to paragraph one of article four in the federation's constitution, stipulating that the executive committee may reject the membership of any applicant without giving reasons. Mrs. Mufti explained at the meeting that this stipulation had been copied from the voluntary organisation law. She pointed out that it was bracketed, and could be struck from the constitution after being debated by the federation's general assembly.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Qasem receives British ambassador

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office today British Ambassador in Amman Alan Bedford Urwick. They discussed relations between the two countries.

### Unfit foodstuffs destroyed

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — The Department of Health Affairs and the Environment at Amman Municipality has destroyed 814 kilograms of canned meat and 350 kilograms of various kinds of foodstuffs after it was found they were unfit for human consumption, a spokesman said today. The department also closed down 17 shops for violation of the public health requirements. It also served warning to 19 other places in the various parts of Amman.

### ACO gives JD 1,331,577 in loans

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Credit Organisation (ACO) today approved loans to farmers amounting to JD 1,331,577 to implement 137 agricultural projects. The board also decided to allocate JD 450,000 to construct irrigation networks and plastic greenhouses, JD 300,000 to dig artesian wells, JD 210,000 to establish specialised model farms for raising cattle, JD 59,000 to establish an olive press and JD 50,000 to establish a vegetable nursery in the Jordan Valley.

### Pilgrims to Mecca leave Sept. 24

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs said today that the first group of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia will leave Amman on Sept. 24. On this occasion a ceremony will take place in Umm Al Hiran, where Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif will address the pilgrims. Some 25,000 pilgrims, including 2,131 pilgrims from Palestinian areas occupied in 1948 and 300 from the Gaza Strip will be making the pilgrimage.

### Rally registration deadline set

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Registration and payment of fees for the Jordan Rally 1981 will end on Thursday. Payment of fees for individual competitions, however, will continue until Sept. 23. On Sept. 30 the vehicles and teams participating in the rally will be checked at the Royal Jordanian Automobile Club.

### Butros back from UNESCO meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Director General of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Albert Butros returned to Amman today after participating in meetings of a UNESCO consultative committee which concluded its meetings in Paris last Thursday. Dr. Butros said that the group discussed several topics related to UNESCO programmes and methods of its work in the fields of science and technology and prepared a study on new methods, trends and concepts which can constitute a base for the various policies of science and technology in a manner that can keep pace with the strategies of development in UNESCO member states for the third development decade (1980-1990). He said the 15-member group issued at the end of its five-day meetings a comprehensive report calling for increased interest in science and technology.

### Hamarneh to Rome for IATA meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Tourism Director Michel Hamarneh left Amman for Rome yesterday to participate in meetings of a special committee on the rights of tourists organised by the IATA. The meetings began yesterday and will last 10 days. During its meetings, the committee will discuss ways and means to protect the historic sites, as well as the rights and duties of tourists in the host countries.

## ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!

## NRA approves JD 10,815,000 1982 budget

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — The Board of Directors of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has approved its JD 10,815,000 capital budget for 1982.

The NRA allocated JD 7,183,000 to projects of prospecting for energy sources in Jordan.

## Yarmouk team back from USSR visit

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — A Yarmouk University delegation led by President Adnan Badran returned to Amman today after a visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a protocol on cooperation for the next two years with Leningrad's Polytechnic Institute.

The protocol provides for strengthening cooperation between the two institutions in the scientific and engineering fields, and the exchange of visits by the teaching staff, who will deliver lectures, hold seminars and conduct scientific research.

According to the protocol, several laboratory and engineering technicians will be dispatched to the Leningrad Institute for training.

The two institutions will also exchange pamphlets, publications and scientific and engineering research and will exchange expertise in the academic and administrative fields.

## NRA approves JD 10,815,000 1982 budget

## NCC agenda revealed

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Proposed amendments to a number of laws will be discussed by the National Consultative Council (NCC) during its regular weekly session next Monday.


The session, presided over by NCC President Ahmad Tarawneh will discuss a draft law amending the law of independence of the judiciary; a draft law rectifying an agreement on the fourth energy project between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Jordan Electricity Authority; a draft law amending the law for the organisation of cities, villages and buildings; and a draft law amending the municipalities law. Following the discussion these draft laws will be referred to the competent committees.

The NCC will also discuss the government reply on a question related to the Education Ministry housing project. The questioner had wanted to urge the ministry to include those who retired before the issuance of the law in its housing benefits.

## FOR RENT

Apartment with central heating, two bedrooms with built-in cupboards, two bathrooms, kitchen with closed veranda, between the Fourth and the Fifth Circle, Jabal Amman.

Tel. 77112 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.  
44028 after 2 p.m.



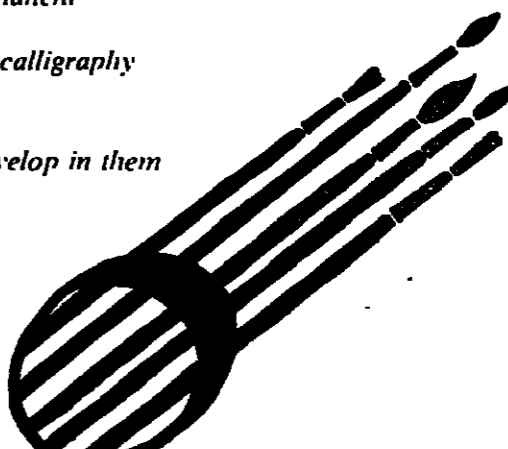
**505 PEUGEOT**  
The United Automobile Trading Co. Ltd.  
Tel. 65732  
King Hussein St. Abdaly Amman - Jordan

## جالري عالية للفنون التشكيلية

### Alia Art Gallery

Alia Art Gallery has now its permanent exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etchings, lithographs, ceramics and calligraphy by Jordanian modern artists.

Bring your children along and develop in them art appreciation.



Open daily except Fridays  
from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.  
and from 4 p.m. till 7 p.m.  
Shmeisani Tel: 62181 Amman - Jordan

# Jordan Times

Board of Directors:  
 HAJI ABU SAUD  
 HAJI ABU HANNA  
 HAJI ABU SAUD  
 HAJI ABU SAUD  
 HAJI ABU SAUD

General Manager:  
 HAJI ABU SAUD

Editor:  
 HAJI ABU SAUD

Address:  
 P.O. Box 10, Amman, Jordan

Telephone:  
 511111

Subscription rates:  
 Local: \$10 per year  
 Foreign: \$20 per year

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

### Panic at the roundabouts

By Dr. Awn Rifai

ROUNDBABOUTS are becoming a distinct feature in the design of roads in Amman. The intersection of two main roads is often transformed into a roundabout, unless traffic signals are planned to control the flow of vehicles.

The roundabouts offer a good solution for the organisation of low-and medium-density traffic. They also represent an architectural beauty, especially when decorated with plants, flowers and statues. But, for heavy traffic conditions, the roundabout becomes a bottleneck causing serious delays to the motorists. In Amman, the tendency has been to construct more roundabouts in view of the over-emphasis on the architectural and organisational aspects, and due to the relative slowness in the installation of traffic signals. In many cases, this has provided a satisfactory, cheap, easy, and beautiful solution to traffic congestion. In other cases, all of the benefits have been lost because of the improper design of the roundabout.

The location of the roundabout, or the circle, as it is constructed in most cases, gives a striking example of how one shortcoming in the planning

can induce many drawbacks. The official authorities plan the location of the circle, and, sometimes, have to purchase the land necessary for its construction. The actual purchase is accomplished after the word spreads and the price of the land rises sharply in anticipation. The cost of the land added to the cost of construction should be compared in the first instance with the cost of installing traffic signals. Then comes the consideration of the biggest portion of the cost of the circle vis-a-vis its effect on the vicinity and on the intended use. The shops, restaurants, and major facilities start to appear around it; the price of the land soars; and buildings get constructed in a short while. This process upsets the price of the land and buildings in other areas, and tends to concentrate and centralise the movement of cars and pedestrians where they are least needed; at the intersection of major roads. The inadequacy of nearby car parks tempts motorists to stop their cars on the circle or at its exits causing severe congestion.

The flow of cars in and out of the circle is not properly accounted for. The entrances and exits are usually connected

to other major intersections whose intake and processing of traffic do not always match those at the circle. Amman's Third Circle - Ministry of Interior route is a good example to quote. Few years ago, it was thought that the construction of the bridge-tunnel arrangement would speed up the flow of traffic in the various directions. This has proved to be a successful operation, though it had created a higher rate of flow of cars, which has been markedly felt at the Third Circle and at the Ministry of Interior Circles. The planning and the design should have taken into account the whole line, from its beginning to its end, and should not be limited to just one bottleneck. Another reason for the congestion at the circle is that the access roads are usually divided by a centre island without which many vehicles could have been channelled to their destinations without the need to go through the circle.

Sometimes, the pavement surrounding the circle contains many imperfections. It is not unusual to see manholes, or covered manholes, sticking above or drawn below the surface of the road, resulting in mechanical damage to the vehi-

cles.

On some circles, the surface of the road slopes down away from their centres, forcing the cars to swerve and topple at moderate or high speeds. The lanes too are not properly marked, in contradiction with the international driving code.

The public do not help much in alleviating the gravity of the problem. The right of way is not adhered to, and is often reversed: the cars flowing into the circle are given priority while traffic jams the road surrounding the circle. It is common for a motorist to find himself surrounded by cars from his right heading to the left, and from his left heading to the right, while the sound of horns from vehicles behind him urges him to hasten and clear their way. The traffic police assume a mixed attitude of intervening to ease up the situation, watching helplessly - sometimes standing by indifferently. In some cases they chase the offending motorist, while in others they let him go, especially when the offending vehicle bears a red-number plate.

The pedestrians create another headache. The circle itself is sometimes transformed into a playground for children

who keep trespassing on the road. Passengers getting on and off taxis and buses just add to the chaos, in particular if the bus-stop is located near the circle.

Although most roundabouts are circles, some take other geometrical shapes, and are not immediately recognisable as roundabouts. The motorist is left to use his own judgment and to guess the direction of driving. In the winter season, when the circles accumulate rain-water, the driver has to guess the position of any ditch or protruding manhole too.

I believe the authorities concerned should re-consider the situation on the roundabouts as a matter of urgency. They may decide to introduce more traffic signals or utilise alternative routes. Future city planning might also be affected. I realise that all the cities in the world experience traffic congestion of some sort; but an organised hold-up is better than a chaotic one accompanied by accidents and hot tempers. Finally, it is worth remembering that in many countries, the official authorities are sued in the courts for any accidents occurring due to their negligence.

## Radical Islam

By Fred Halliday

"REAL ISLAM" must nationalistic, democratic, progressive. It must not be opposed to civilisation, or science." It is in these terms that Masoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujahedeen-e-Kh guerrillas explains his commitment to an Islamic alternative to Khomeini.

When I met him in Paris recently he denied that Mujahedeen had ever accepted Khomeini's leadership of a revolution. They had supported the movement to overthrow the Shah but he opposed Khomeini from day he returned to Tehran from Paris in February 1979. Rajavi likes to tell the story the time he met Khomeini's 15-minute encounter.

The Ayatollah talked for a few minutes, expressing warm feelings towards Mujahedeen. But when Rajavi said he had some important matters to raise, the old man got up and left, saying that Rajavi should submit his point in writing.

The open breach came in January 1980 when Khomeini prevented Rajavi from standing in the presidential elections. The Mujahedeen criticised what they saw as the dictatorial nature of the Islamic constitution, supported Kurdish demands for autonomy and were increasingly outspoken in their attacks on illegal arrests and torture by the Islamic guards. They opposed the seizure of the U.S. hostages in November 1979 which they saw as a ruse by Khomeini to whip up popular support behind the regime. They accused the students holding the hostages of destroying documents which showed Islamic leader Ayatollah Beheshti had engaged in secret negotiations with the Americans just prior to the Shah's fall.

The Mujahedeen originated in the Sixties, in the aftermath of the June 1963 uprising. Khomeini's followers in the guerrilla forces of the Fedayin, in revolt against the paralysis of the communist Tudeh Party, started the campaign.

In the eight years of underground work, the Mujahedeen hit a number of government targets but were soon weakened themselves. About 80 of their members were killed and another arrested. Rajavi himself, son of a religiously oriented merchant in the pilgrim town of Mashhad, and a graduate in political science from Tehran university, was arrested and tortured. He, the only one of the surviving members of the Mujahedeen leadership to escape the firing squad, thanks to the intervention of President Pompidou of France.

Although often accused of being Islamic Marxists, Mujahedeen reject this, insisting that they are a current within Islam.

While they insist on the stability of their new institution of Islam, they still have the authority of the religious works and, implicitly, superiority of this over forms of thought.

They are anti-clerical. Shariati is not only because he sees the mullahs as having tortured Islam. They claim Islam advocates full equality for men and women, and criticisms of the fact that members of their organisation wear the hejab or headscarf.

The Mujahedeen have won considerable support among young people affected with Khomeini's regime.

Sales of their newspaper believed to have reached a quarter of a million a month. Khomeini is still the Mujahedeen's opponent from inside Iran. Detestable, modest and sincere may be, but some wonder whether they have the vision and the resources to ride the storms.

### Let them come

THE CURRENT visit to the Middle East of the delegation representing the British Council of Churches is a welcomed event, and one that should serve as a model for similar visits to the area by special interest groups from many other corners of society in the Western World. By themselves, such groups cannot change the course of history or the immediate pattern of action on the ground, in Palestine, Northern Ireland or anywhere else in the world. Yet what they can contribute -- and such a contribution is badly needed in this age of computer-controlled misinformation campaigns -- is an independent voice, based on a dispassionate attitude and first-hand information gathered on the ground. We have consistently asked the Western World only to be fair and faithful to its own ideals of justice for all and the application of the due process of law. Groups such as the British clergy team now in the area can provide the sort of independent analysis and facts that are required by free societies to reach honest conclusions about problems thousands of kilometres away.

It would be money well spent by the Arab states -- particularly those who have the surplus cash -- to invite a steady stream of groups from the West to visit the Middle East and see the facts for themselves. The most productive visits would be those of special interest groups, such as labour, women's, student, religious, cultural or educational delegations, the kind of people who could relate more personally to the Arab World's problems and challenges by meeting here with their Arab counterparts. The dictates of a proper exchange of accurate information demand such an effort. It is about time the Arab World did something in this field on a large and serious scale.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### Menace to the Gulf

AL RA'I: It is obvious that the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel seriously threatens the security of the Gulf, because such an alliance places Israel in the position of the partner, in planning and implementation, with the United States in the whole area.

For years, Washington has been talking about its responsibilities towards the security of the Gulf and is still doing so. Furthermore, Washington sought to establish military bases in the Arab area on the pretext of carrying out this responsibility. Since the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance makes Israel a partner in shouldering the American responsibilities in the area in terms of planning and implementation, this means that Israel will become a participant in the American designs and plans regarding the security of the Gulf. This is the most serious danger of the alliance to the Gulf area.

In light of this development, the Gulf states should realise the dangers posed by any American presence in the Gulf because it would necessarily be an Israeli presence. Consequently, the resistance by the Gulf states of the American presence in the area is a national duty towards their own security in order to keep the Israeli presence away from the area, and consequently away from the Arab oilfields.

The American-Israeli strategic alliance is in fact a threat to the security of the Gulf in an unprecedented manner. It is time for the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council to adopt a unified and clear stand capable of rescuing the area from the joint American-Israeli domination.

#### Saudi Arabia has to define position

AL DUSTOUR: Saudi Arabia yesterday announced its opposition and denunciation of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. This undermines Washington's hopes of applying the theory of collective security in the Middle East to confront the alleged Soviet menace. It is also a clear warning to the U.S. administration against the consequences of its absolute bias in favour of the Zionist entity.

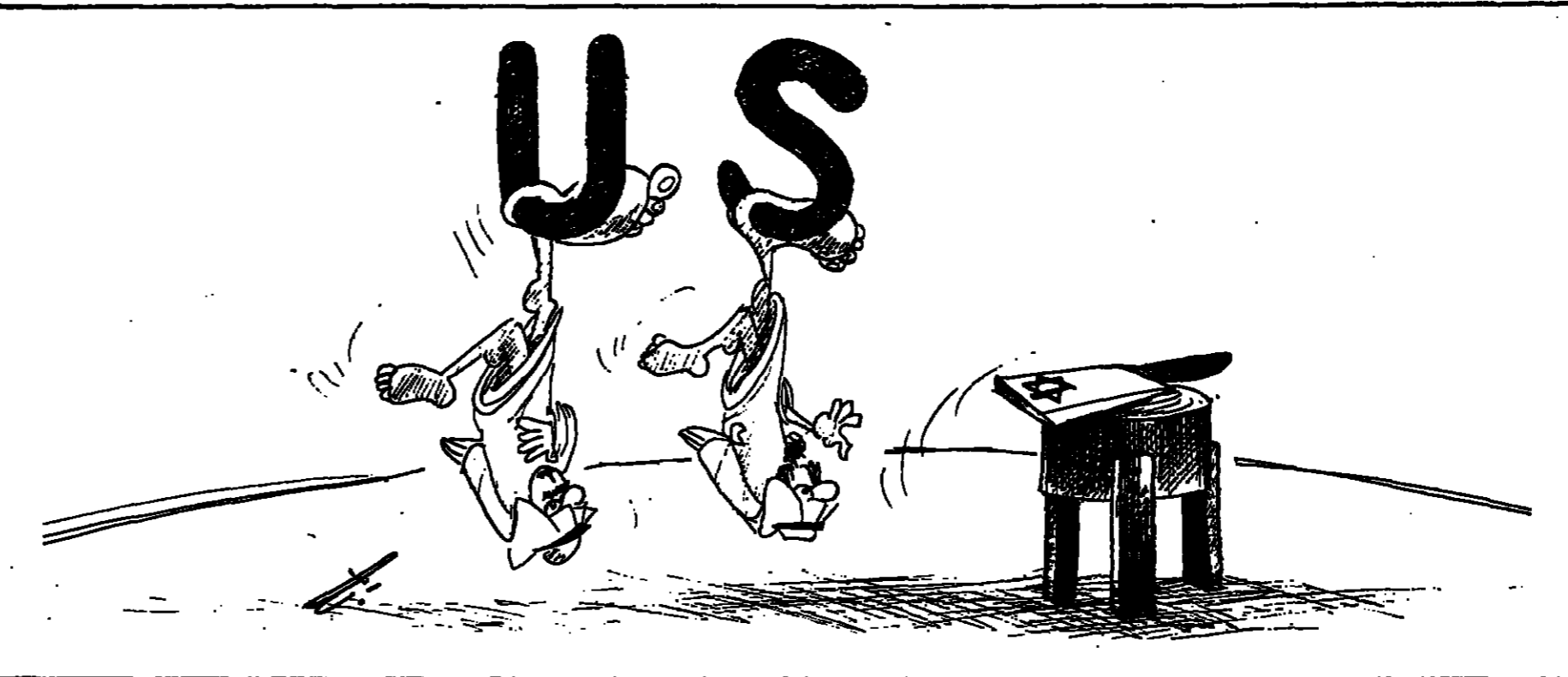
As an independent state, Saudi Arabia has its international weight and influence. It defines its policy and bases its foreign relations on the basis of its interests and on Arab and Islamic commitments to the cause of confronting the Zionist aggression on the Arab lands and Islamic holy places. Saudi Arabia will not accept any interference in its internal affairs or any attempt to steer its policy by others. Furthermore, it refuses to be part of the cold war which President Reagan is now trying to escalate as part of the muscle-flexing policy against the Soviet Union.

What threatens the security and safety of the whole area, and Saudi Arabia in particular, is the Israeli menace. The 'Soviet' menace played up by Reagan and Begin is intended to divert Arab attention from the real danger represented in the policy of aggression and expansion Israel is carrying out with American weapons and support. This policy has now gone beyond all limits after Washington and Tel Aviv decided to cooperate strategically.

Saudi Arabia, which is fully aware of the American-Israeli design, can never accept cooperation with Washington which has set up a strategic alliance with an enemy who is threatening the Arab and Islamic nation.

Riyadh was never unaware of the dangers of the American-Israeli alliance, but it has been keeping its relations with Washington on the hope that the Reagan administration might be more rational and might adopt an even-handed and reasonable stand towards the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Now that Reagan has proven that he is like other American presidents in terms of bias in favour of Israel, Saudi Arabia will have to say its word and define its position because the American-Israeli strategic alliance gives Israel more weapons and strengthens its aggressive intentions and expansionist policy in the area.



By Stephen Powell

### Talk of reconstruction

BANGUI, Central African Republic -- Under a mango tree in one of Bangui's poorer districts a scattering of Africans sit around drinking millet beer out of calabashes and talking politics.

The talk is of 'national reconstruction,' the key phrase here since the recent army coup and the setting up of a military committee for national recovery.

The task is enough to daunt the greatest optimist. Situated as its name suggests at the very heart of Africa, bounded on the south by Zaire and on the north by Chad, this is a country which has suffered cruelly for much of this century.

It is not the first time there has been talk of rebuilding the republic. When French paratroopers brought the 14-year tyranny of Jean-Bedel Bokassa to an abrupt end in September 1979, President David Dacko set out to do just that.

However, having been installed by France, the former colonial power, he was widely regarded as a puppet of the French. He

spent much of his two years in power fighting for political survival.

The new ruler, army chief of staff Gen. Andre Kolingba, does not suffer from this disadvantage. But he has problems enough, economically.

Gen. Kolingba who says the army will not stay in power for more than a year, has appealed to the international community to give 70 billion cfa francs (about \$400 million) in aid to help put this country's shattered economy on its feet.

The rule of Emperor Bokassa, a capricious tyrant accused at his trial in absentia last year of cannibalism, left the country in a sad state.

A United Nations report published last April gives a vivid picture of the state of the nation on the eve of the military take-over. A U.N. mission which visited a

hospital in the town of Mbaiki said there were no mattresses or blankets, no water, electricity or food and practically no drugs or medicine.

It added that the Mbaiki hospital was reported to be better than many others in the country.

If it were not for aid from France, the country could scarcely keep its administration going. France subsidises half of the budget deficit, estimated this year at between eight and nine billion cfa francs (about \$35 million).

The money from Paris arrives monthly, and officials readily concede that without it the government could not pay its 23,000 civil servants. Two-thirds of the national budget goes on paying salaries.

French aid officials here make no bones about the reason for Paris's largesse: 'We do not want a revolution here,' said a French aid

official. 'If the Central African Republic had a revolution, it could bring in its train the destabilisation of surrounding countries.'

The Central African Republic itself is not lacking in natural resources and there is great unfulfilled potential to give the Central Africans an infinitely better life than they have at present.

'It's a rich country without knowing it,' said Abdul Barry, representative here of the United Nations development programme. 'These people shouldn't be poor. They have uranium, manganese, diamonds, timber and good agricultural prospects.'

The current plight of the country, at present one of the poorest in the world, is not entirely the fault of Bokassa. The Central African Republic, known before independence as Oubaangui-Chari, was mercilessly exploited in colonial times.

A French author who has spent much of his life in Africa described this country as 'the most brutally exploited of all the French colonies in black Africa.'

When the French authorities abolished forced labour in 1946 it caused an outcry among French business interests in Bangui. The local chamber of commerce unanimously condemned it, saying that no more work would be done in the country.

Not surprisingly, there is a certain suspicion of the French among the people of Bangui. As the men and women sit under the mango tree, nursing calabashes of millet beer, they discuss who might be willing to help the country get on its feet. A young man working at the radio station suggests the United States or West Germany. The refrain that America will help the country is heard time and again.

Reuter.

By Christopher Hansou

### Battling to save the Apache

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. army is gearing to protect its plan to deploy 1,500 anti-tank helicopters in Western Europe as government budget-cutters seek areas to pare military spending.

Army officials say the helicopter programme, which could cost more than \$10 billion, is vital to North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) defence against any Soviet invasion.

They say the helicopters, armed with sophisticated guided missiles, would be essential to destroy Soviet tanks spearheading such an invasion.

But the administration's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has persuaded President Reagan that his military expansion programme must be curtailed if there is to be any hope of achieving a balanced federal budget by 1984.

The official said even advanced helicopters now being developed are too vulnerable to Soviet army firepower and would probably disappear from the battlefield within a week.

Pentagon helicopter advocates like John Zugschwert adamantly deny such assessments and say

they would like to see the anti-tank fleet fully deployed by 1989.

'This is the toughest machine ever built by man,' he told Reuters, pointing to a plastic model of the AH64 Apache anti-tank helicopter.

He said the machine, which has been test-flown by its designer Hughes Helicopter and army pilots, can be more effective than a Soviet tank because it is faster, more mobile and can fly at night and in bad weather, employing advanced vision-enhancing technology.

The Apaches cost \$15 million each, according to Hughes Helicopter.

The army wants to build 536, which would cost more than \$8 billion, and to build 250 of the less advanced cobra helicopters to supplement 750 that have recently been converted for anti-tank warfare.

Critics of the army's helicopter plans often cite the Vietnam experience, where the craft were frequently downed by small arms

fire much less powerful than Soviet army firepower.

Paul Hoven, who flew a helicopter in Vietnam and now works as a defence consultant, said in one week 17 of the 25 aircraft in his unit were shot down by enemy fire.

He said his own simulated combat studies, in contrast to those of Col. Zugschwert, show the Cobra helicopter is almost invariably shot down attacking Soviet tanks.

Mr. Hoven and several Pentagon analysts said U.S. helicopter losses would be terrible in a Soviet attack and that the helicopters would be annihilated if they were not quickly withdrawn to quieter sectors.

But the army insists the helicopter would be effective against tanks because it is less vulnerable than in the Vietnam era and would employ different tactics.

Col. Zugschwert said such improvements as shatter-proof rotor blades and duplicated control systems make the Apache difficult to shoot down.

He said the helicopters would

employ a tactic called 'nap of the earth,' flying extremely low near the front line behind friendly forces, using trees and hills for cover, and popping up quickly to zero in on enemy tanks with guided missiles.

With these tactics, said the colonel, army helicopters would help overcome the Warsaw Pact's superiority of 19,500 tanks to NATO's 7,000 in north central Europe.

But other Pentagon analysts dispute the army's position.

For one thing, they say, U.S. helicopters would have to cope with Soviet helicopters, not to mention faster and more manoeuvrable enemy jets.

An engineer who has worked for 15 years on armour weapons said the newest helicopters remain highly vulnerable despite improvements.

He said the helicopter is a cumbersome vehicle which cannot carry much weight and burns three times as much petrol as a jet to travel the same distance -- thus it

must remain lightly armoured to fly while carrying men and weapons.

The engineer said one shot from a cannon or even a 50 calibre machine gun burst could bring down an Apache or Cobra if it hit the gear boxes, the propeller or blade hubs.

He added these features cannot be made 'redundant' -- duplicated on each helicopter to enhance survival -- because that would make the machine too heavy to fly.

Likewise, he said guided rockets are the only anti-tank weapons light enough to mount on a helicopter, but these require the helicopter or a spotter craft to hover exposed to murderous fire for 15 seconds or longer to guide the weapons to target.

Mr. Hoven said in such circumstances the helicopters would be quickly shot down or the pilot would refuse to hover long enough for the rocket to be guided to target.

One reason the army is so keen on helicopters is because it is not allowed to have its own combat planes and many soldiers are unwilling to rely on the air force for support, according to one Pentagon official.

Col. Zugschwert denied this was the case.

Reuter.

# Important turning point in Arab economic action

This is the last of a three-part series based on a lecture given by Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), during a recent visit to the Vienna headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. In the first two parts, the writer gave a historical background to joint Arab economic action and discussed CAEU's structure and steps taken so far to increase cooperation and coordination among the Arab League's member states. Today, Dr. Qaddouri gives an outline of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement and the economic resolutions adopted at the 11th Arab summit conference held in Amman last year, and evaluates the progress of joint Arab economic action.

## The Arab economic unity agreement

AS MENTIONED in the previous part that the Economic Council of the Arab League in the mid-1950s had felt the need for an agreement that would be based on new foundations and to which member states of the Arab League would be committed. Accordingly, the Arab Economic Unity Agreement has come into existence: reasons for creating such an agreement are clearly stated in its duration as follows.

The signatories desirous of organising and consolidating economic relations among the Arab League states on bases that are consistent with the natural and historical links among them; to provide the best conditions for the flourishing of their economies, development of their resources and attainment of prosperity of their countries, have agreed on the establishment of complete economic unity among themselves and on the achievement of such unity in a gradual way but as fast as possible so that the transfer of their countries from the status quo to the target status is accomplished without rendering any damage to their basic interests.

So far, 13 Arab states have signed the agreement and that is by more than half the number of member states of the Arab League. These 13 states, listed according to the dates of ratification, are Kuwait, the Arab Republic of Egypt, whose membership was suspended, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Yemen,

Democratic Republic of Sudan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Peoples Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Palestine.

The main features of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement may be summed up as follows:

- The basic long term objective of the agreement is the achievement of economic unity among Arab countries.
- The agreement specifies that the achievement of this objective guarantees for the Arab states and their citizens certain freedoms and rights; namely, freedom of personal and capital mobility, freedom of exchange of foreign and national goods and products, freedom of residence, work, employment and practice of economic activities, freedom of transportation and transit and the rights of possession, bequeath and inheritance.

Furthermore, the agreement specifies the way by which the signatories can accomplish economic unity, namely, by merging their countries into a single customs area subject to a unified administration, by unification of their customs tariff and customs legislation and regulations, by unification of import-export policies, by unification of transport and transit regulations, by signing multilateral trade and payment agreements jointly with other countries, by coordinating trade, agricultural and industrial policies and by unification of economic legislation such that it would guarantee equivalent conditions for all citizens of the signing states working in agriculture, industry and other professions.

- The third important feature of the agreement is the linkage between governing the procession toward economic unity and the procedural form of decision making. To guarantee expediency in the decision making process, the agreement specifies that the Council of Arab Economic Unity may take its decisions by a majority of two thirds of the votes of member states and not necessarily unanimously.

These three main features altogether are only found in the Arab Economic Unity Agreement.

## A comprehensive view of CAEU's activities

THE COUNCIL of Arab Economic Unity has concentrated its efforts on several basic activities or gateways to economic integration. These include the following:

- The Arab Common Market with its broad multiple targets, customs, administrative and technical requirements.
- Joint Arab production through the establishment of joint venture companies and specialised producers' associations and unions.
- Developing infrastructures that play a basic role in increasing linkages among Arab economies.
- Planning activities leading to coordination between the development plans of the individual countries and formulation of a joint Arab development plan.
- Legal and procedural activities leading to the creation of the necessary environment to facilitate reaching the ultimate goals through multilateral agreements and unification of legislation and

terminology.  
6. Monetary and fiscal efforts that culminated in the council's initiative to establish the Arab Monetary Fund.

## The Amman summit

The 11th Arab summit conference held in Amman, between Nov. 25-27, 1980, adopted four documents, namely:

- The strategy of joint Arab economic action.
- The convention of national economic action.
- The unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital in the Arab states.
- The decade of joint Arab development.

Following are the basic contents of each of them:

### 1) The Strategy of Joint Arab Economic Action

This document represents an important turning point in the Arab economic movement due to its emphasis on Arab unity and development, and its dependence on the principle of Arab national planning for the joint economic sector.

In addition to dealing with development planning on an Arab national level and a joint Arab development plan, the document deals with setting the time limits (1981-2000) of the Arab strategy and within the limits of the available resources.

As for the requirements for implementing the strategy of the joint Arab economic action, the document points out that:

The General Administration for Economic Affairs of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, jointly with the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, shall coordinate what the Arab institutions have presented, and shall formulate the final plan for joint Arab action, to be presented to the Arab Economic Council for adoption.

In the field of instruments of implementation the document calls for the following:-

The elimination of obstacles facing the implementation of the existing multilateral agreements, and the work towards continuous coordination between the Arab Economic and Social Council and the Council of Arab Economic Unity, through cooperation between the two organisations.

### 2) The Convention of National Economic Action

The second basic document that was adopted by the 11th Arab summit conference is the Convention of National Economic Action, in which it was endeavoured to include stable principles and bases for Arab-Arab and Arab-international economic relations. It was actually adopted to ensure the continuity of joint Arab economic action and its support. In this respect it points out the following:-

The Arab countries shall be committed to isolate the joint Arab economic action from Arab disputes, and to protect it from sudden political shocks and disputes.

The convention asks the Arab countries to work in such a way that the final target of any Arab economic cooperation and integration must be to transform the economies of the Arab countries into an Arab economic unity.

### 3) The Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States:

The Agreement states that the contracting parties shall allow the free mobility of Arab capital among them, and shall encourage and facilitate its investment in accordance with the plans and programmes for economic development in these countries, leading to the benefit of the host and investing countries. The contracting countries shall undertake to protect the investor and safeguard his investment and its returns.

This agreement is considered an important attempt for finding a common investment area among the contracting countries.

### 4) The Decade of Joint Arab Development

Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar have committed themselves to allocate \$5 billion for financing the first "Decade of Joint Arab Development" at an annual rate of \$500 million to be divided among them in percentages to be agreed on during the decade.

It was agreed that the total amount that was agreed on for the first decade of the 1980s can be increased in the light of the growing need and the financial capabilities of Arab countries.

The project aims at accelerating development in the least developed Arab countries through financing their development projects, giving priority to big projects that assist in strengthening economic relations among Arab countries and the realisation of Arab economic integration with the objective of raising the economic and social standards of their people.

It was also agreed that financing shall be in the form of easy loans with a 1 per cent interest rate. The loans would be repayable after a 10-year grace period from the start of the project, and they would be repaid in equal annual instalments for a period of 20 years.

It is worth noting that what has been allocated for the Decade of Joint Arab Development is considered an addition to the financial resources provided by the existing Arab funds on the national and individual country levels.

The door has been left open for the remaining Arab countries capable of participation to take part in this project in the future, as a fulfillment of their national duty.

## Evaluation

IT IS NOT EASY to give an objective evaluation of such a complex and comprehensive work as joint Arab economic action. However, in relative terms it can be concluded that the economic side of joint Arab action has moved in substantially big steps in comparison with the political side of joint Arab action, even though the achievements on both sides of joint action have not reached, in general, a satisfactorily advanced level in relation to expectations.

The difficulties facing joint Arab economic action are primarily due to the following:

- The general development stage of the Arab states which are still considered as developing countries.
- Weakness of the political side of Arab joint action.
- Differences in the basic economic and political systems in the Arab states.
- The influential role that such considerations as political and institutional interests play in the limitation of development and progress of joint economic action among Arab countries.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
"The First & Best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan"  
First Circle, Jabal Amman  
Near Ahliyyah Girl's School  
**Open Daily**  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968  
Take Home Service Available

**Shepherd's Pub**  
Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Hotel Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & steaks served.

**Philadelphia Hotel**  
THE NEWEST DISCO IN THE 'N  
IN THE OLDEST HOTEL IN AMMAN  
**my place**  
SUPER DISCO  
FOR RECALL ONLY  
COUPLES ONLY  
Open Nightly  
8pm to 2am

**Holiday Inn**  
Bonne cuisine et atmosphere tres elegant at  
**Le Relais**  
Nightly 7-12 p.m.  
Res. 63100

**RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
Opposite Akhlah Maternity Hospital  
3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41093  
Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue during your next visit. Take-away orders welcome. Welcome and thank you.

**To advertise in this section**  
phone 6771-2-3

**Mandaloun Restaurant**  
We Promise the Finest Cuisine to Suit every taste  
4th Circle  
Next to Gibraltar Club  
Fax No: 32684

**MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant**  
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED  
Wadi Saqra Road  
East of New Traffic Bridge  
Across From Holiday Inn  
Tel. 61922  
AMMAN

## TRANSPORTATION

CLEARANCE  
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM  
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING  
**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
General Sales Agents for:  
SAS - Scandinavian Airlines  
Thai Airlines  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21614  
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

**JORDAN EXPRESS CO.**  
PACKING & CRATING  
AIR & SEA FREIGHT  
TRAVEL & TOURISM  
Tel. 62722, 62723  
38141, 22565  
Tlx. 21635 P.O. Box 2143

**To advertise in this section**  
phone 6771-2-3

**Philadelphia Rent-A-Car**  
ALL NEW CARS  
FULLY INSURED  
Philadelphia Hotel  
Tel. 25194

**ORIENT TRANSPORT**  
FOR YOUR AIRFREIGHT, SEAFREIGHT, OVERLAND TRANSPORT, PACKING & HOUSEHOLD REMOVAL  
CONTACT US FOR A QUOTATION.  
TEL. AMMAN 64128-9-30  
AQABA 2135  
TLX. 21547 P.O. BOX 825489

**NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR**  
1981 MODELS AVAILABLE  
TEL. 39197-8

**SATELLITE RENT A CAR**  
fleet & individual rental  
representatives  
to be  
AMMAN / WADI SAQRA ROAD / TEL. 25767

## AQABA

**AQABA Holiday Drive**  
Now featuring George on the organ nightly from 7:00-11:00 p.m. in the Coral Lounge.  
Tel. 2426 Tlx. 62263 JO

**MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant**  
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED  
AQABA Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant  
Tel. 4633

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available.  
Open daily 11:30-3:30, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel 4415

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
ABOVE HOMAM SUPERMARKET  
GRINDLAYS BANK  
AQABA THEATER  
OMAR AL-SHARIF BAR  
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Scandinavian**  
See the latest in Danish sitting room furniture, wall units and bedrooms at Scandinavian Showroom. We have a large selection of sitting rooms in luxurious Chintz material. Furniture available tax-free to those entitled!

**Ghalia**  
For a good look!  
At Ghalia we have everything to make you look your best... that includes expert hair styling, beauty care treatment & the finest in beauty care products.  
Shmeisani, near Tower Hotel

**FINLANDIA**  
VISIT THE NEW FINLANDIA SHOWROOM  
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS  
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE  
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE  
Our new Tel. No. 39494  
See map for directions.

# ECONOMY

## Bonn, Ankara sign \$250m aid pact

BONN, Sept. 15 (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher signed an agreement today giving Turkey aid worth 590 million marks (\$250 million), the foreign ministry said.

Economic aid of 460 million marks (\$195 million), will go this year to support the Turkish government's economic programme under an Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) agreement.

Defence aid of 130 million marks (\$55 million) will run until the middle of 1982 and be devoted to help Turkey meet its NATO commitments and to strengthen the alliance's southeast flank, the ministry statement said.

The OECD, which comprises 24 industrial nations, agreed at a

May meeting in Paris to give Turkey \$940 million of aid in credits, grants and export guarantees.

The economic aid is divided into 330 million marks (\$140 million) of low-cost import credits and 130 million marks (\$55 million) of aid for capital projects, a spokesman for the ministry of economic cooperation said.

The economic aid package was agreed by the West German parliament in principle last June, but held up for consideration by committee because of worries about the political situation in the country.

Turkey last year received special rearmament aid of 600 million marks (\$254 million), as well as 130 million marks in regular defence aid and economic aid worth 560 million marks (\$237 million).

## West Germany vetoes aid to Poland

BONN, Sept. 15 (R) — West Germany has blocked early approval of a new one billion marks (\$424 million) EEC aid package for Poland, a top foreign ministry official said.

Peter Corneier, minister of state at the foreign ministry, who represented Bonn at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels yesterday, said in an interview on "Deutschlandfunk" radio today that he vetoed the proposed EEC package.

He said he made clear at the meeting that he could not pledge his

country's participation in a credit of such proportions without first squaring it with German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer.

An economic ministry spokesman said West Germany was expected to contribute about 250 million marks towards the package to help the Polish economy.

Bonn's existing commitments to helping the Polish economy could put a burden of about a billion marks on next year's federal budget, after adding 600 million marks this year, the spokesman said.

## The growing trade in Turkish debt

By Metin Mumir

**ISTANBUL: The Turkish Government's scheme for settling some \$1.3 billion of unpaid debts to foreign companies has created a lucrative international market in which these debts are being traded.**

The debts are to suppliers who sent goods to Turkey on the basis of cash against goods or cash against documents without insuring themselves with bodies such as the British Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Between 7,000 and 10,000 companies were hit when Turkey was unable to transfer the foreign exchange to settle the debts, which were mainly incurred between 1977 and 1979.

The market in these non-guaranteed trade areas has arisen because of the long payment delays proposed by the Government. As a result, rights to the debts are trading at around one-

third of face value.

In January and May last year, the Turkish Government set out two options to unpaid suppliers. The first, known as the foreign currency option, meant that suppliers who wished to be repaid in foreign exchange would be repaid over 10 years, with the first payment being made after 4½ years. Companies would receive between 3 and 8 per cent interest depending on the currency they selected.

The second, Turkish lira option, allows companies to be paid in Turkish lira on demand. The Turkish lira can be used inside Turkey in a number of ways

specified by the Government, but they are not transferable abroad.

It is this second option and the opportunities it offers in Turkey which have led to the growth of the market in which the debts are being traded.

The sums involved are large. So far some \$500 million of the debt has been registered with the Central Bank for repayment in Turkish lira, as compared with around \$600 million to be repaid in foreign currency; companies owed the remaining \$200 million have not indicated how they wish repayment.

The current settlement price ranges between 32 and 36 per cent of the face value of the claim, including 2 per cent broker's commission, according to bankers in London. The price seems to be going up as more and more people in Turkey and abroad wake up to its advantages.

The market seems to offer benefits all round: —The supplier is offered the opportunity of cutting his loss. He gets between 32 and 36 per cent of his claim in foreign currency and is

able to place the remainder on his balance-sheet as a loss.

—The purchaser of the debt obtains Turkish liras cheaply, at around 315 or more a dollar compared with the official exchange rate of 120 a dollar.

—The Turkish Government also appears to believe it is benefiting. Debts incurred in foreign currency are being liquidated in Turkish liras. Further, the money is being used at a time of relative stagnation when investment is limited.

The demand for the so-called "non-guaranteed trade areas" (NGTAS) comes mainly from Turkish citizens. Some large private groups like Cukurova and Transurk are reported to have made large purchases.

Cukurova is said by bankers to have bought \$65 million worth of NGTAS. Other big buyers include some Turkish banks and contractors working abroad. The funds thus secured are commonly used as working capital and, less frequently, for new investments. Money is scarce in Turkey and the rate of interest on a six-month bank loan is over 60 per cent.

## Industrial states to boost their aid to poorest nations

PARIS, Sept. 15 (R) — Major industrial countries have agreed at a conference in Paris to boost substantially their aid to the world's poorest countries, according to official sources.

A compromise agreement was reached after a two-week United Nations conference on development aid, attended by 155 nations.

Industrial countries said they would increase aid to the world's 31 poorest nations either by giving 0.15 per cent of their Gross National Product (GNP) or doubling their present contributions.

The developing "Group of 77" had wanted a commitment to 0.15 per cent of GNP by 1985 but some industrial countries said the target was too severe in the present economic climate.

Under the agreed text, industrial countries are also committed to strive for an overall Third World aid commitment of 0.7 per cent of GNP.

## Moscow doubles petrol price

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (R) — The Soviet government announced yesterday that it had doubled the price of petrol and raised the cost of alcohol and tobacco by 17-27 per cent.

The Chairman of the State Committee on Prices, Nikolai Glushkov, announced the rises on Moscow's mid-evening television news and said they would come into effect Tuesday.

He said the rises in tobacco and alcohol prices had been suggested by working people and were intended to limit their consumption.

The prices of jewellery, cut-glass, carpets, furniture, chinaware, leather clothing and fur articles would rise by 25-30 per cent and knitwear, haberdashery, some drugs, household goods and cosmetics by 12-37 per cent, he added.

Rumours of the impending increases spread through the city over the last few days and long queues for vodka, petrol and luxury goods formed outside shops and service stations.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8330/50	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2001/2004	Canadian dollar
	2.3550/65	West German marks
	2.5810/40	Dutch guilders
	1.9950/80	Swiss francs
	38.21/26	Belgian francs
	5.6075/6125	French francs
	1185.50/1186.00	Italian lire
	225.30/60	Japanese yen
	5.6250/75	Swedish crowns
	5.9240/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.3650/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	457.00/458.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — The market closed lower, extending yesterday's sharp falls which followed yesterday's action by the Bank of England through the money market to push up short term interest rates, strengthen sterling and restrict bank lending, dealers said. Closing levels were above the day's lows, and, at 1500 the F.T. index was down 9.9 at 532.0 after a low of 529.0.

U.K. government bonds showed net falls ranging to around ¼ point but the steadier trend of sterling tended to prevent further falls, dealers added. Losses in equity leaders were pared due to technical factors and gold shares were drifting easier.

North American issues closed lower. ICI closed 2p easier at 272 and GEC reduced 13p fall to 3p at 744p. B.P., Glaxo, Shell, Plessey, Blue Circle, Thorn EMI, Bowater and Lucas eased between 4p and 9p.

Banks, insurances and the rest of the equity sector ended above the lowest levels. Consolidated Gold Fields ended a net 2p off at 526 after full year results and British Aerospace was 3p easier at 223 following interim figures. Willis Faber lost 5p at 395 also after interim results among insurance brokers.

Financial Times news feature

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION INVITATION TO TENDER NO. TCC 6/81

#### OUTSIDE PLANT AND TRANSMISSION WORKS

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision, installation, testing and commissioning, on a turnkey basis of:-

1. CATEGORY II: Local cables and related civil works, and/or
2. CATEGORY III: Transmission system and related power facilities

of the expansion of Urban Telephone Exchange and Transmission Network Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Participation in this tender is open to the nationals of the eligible source countries\* as defined in the Loan Agreement, September 25, 1980, between the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and the Government of Jordan.

Tender documents and relevant instructions can be obtained from:

The Secretary of Tender Committee, TCC, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.





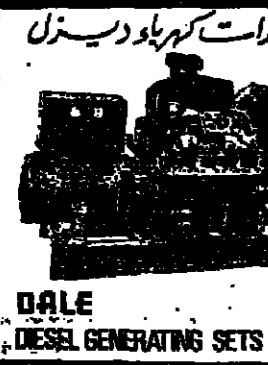
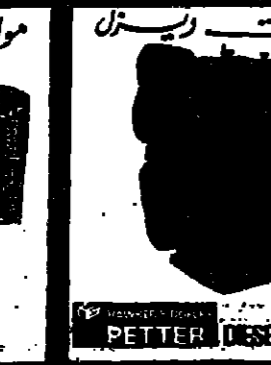

Against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 300. The latest date for bid submission to TCC Headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours on Sunday 15th Nov. 1981.

Tender documents include:

- Volume I: General Conditions of Tender and Contract, and Annex to Volume I
- Volume III: Technical Specifications for Outside Plant Facilities (Parts 1 & 2) and "Drawings for Outside Plant"
- Volume IV: Technical Specifications for Transmission System (Parts 1, 2 and 3)

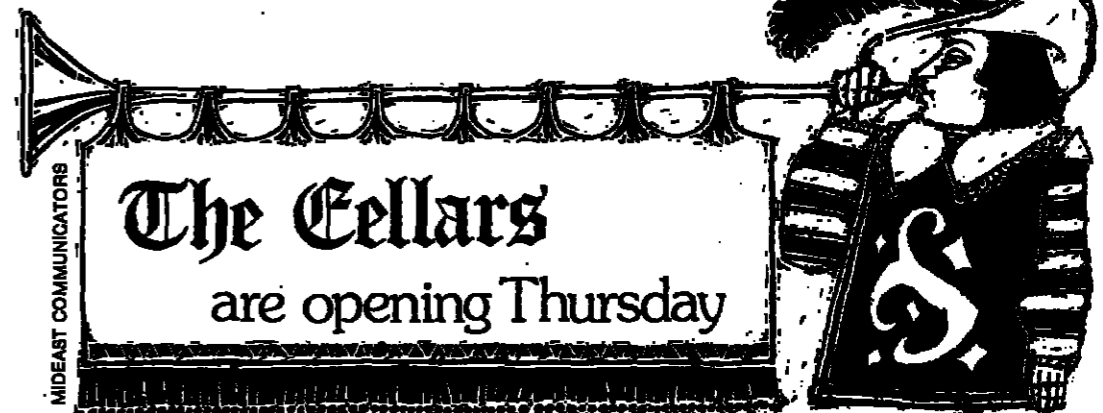
\* NOTE: As for the eligible source countries, reference may be made to the Secretary of Tender Committee. A Copy of the List of Eligible Source Countries can be seen on the Notice Board at TCC Headquarters also.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail Director General

 رافعات محمود واشخاص ارتفاع حمولة Material+Passenger Hoists	 معدات مركزية مخامير CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS TEKA/ARBAJ PAN MIXERS	 معدات إسمنت على ترك Winget CONCRETE TRUCK MIXERS	 معدات إسمنت مختلطة Winget PORTABLE CONCRETE MIXERS	 مناشير Winget ALL PURPOSE DUMPERS
 مولدات كهرباء ديزل DALE DIESEL GENERATING SETS	 محركات ديزل PETTER DIESEL ENGINES	 جكات وريش مخدر وكسبر PAVING BREAKERS+DRILLS	 معدات بسطون ومطابك انترية CEL CONCRETE VIBRATORS +PLATE COMPACTORS	

AGENT IN JORDAN  
**MOUASHERBROS. CO.**

AMMAN - KING HUSSEIN ST. OPP. CINEMA ZAHBAN TEL. 22349 P.O. BOX 166 TEL. 21590



**The Cellars**  
are opening Thursday

### Amman Marriott Hotel

**AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL**  
is accepting applications for the following positions:-

**FOOD AND BEVERAGE**  
Banquet Waiters  
Room Service  
Order Taker/Telephone Operator  
Cleaners  
Cooks  
Salad preparation Attendant  
Food store room Clerk  
Food store room Supervisor  
Administrative Assist. to the Executive Chef  
Busboys  
Barbacks  
Bartenders  
Assist. Lounge Mgr.  
Banquet Maitre D'  
Mini Bar Attendants  
Restaurant Hostess  
Restaurant Cashiers

Applicants must be Jordanian Nationals, speak fluent English and be 20 - 30 years of age.

Applicants should apply in person at the Arab International Hotels Co. opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry - behind Libyan Arab Airlines Office

For further information please telephone 61416

فندق عمان ماريوت

### Amman Marriott Hotel

**AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL**  
is accepting applications for the following positions:

**ACCOUNTING**  
Receiving Clerk  
Purchasing Clerk

**ROOM AND RELATED**  
Front desk Receptionist/Cashier  
Reservation Clerks  
Bellmen  
Housekeepers  
Laundry Attendants  
Telephone Operators  
Gift shop sales Clerk

Applicants should apply in person at the Arab International Hotels Co. opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry - behind Libyan Arab Airlines Office

For further information please telephone 61416

فندق عمان ماريوت



